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THE mugwump does not quite know which he detests most, the proposed federal election law or the enacted disability pension bill.

Papers like the Chattanooga Times, tizing Governor Hill as "this peanut politician," may be laying by a stock of material for feasts of crow two years

THE New York stock market, which showed unusual activity two weeks ago, is now featureless. The outside people have kept outside, and the regular dealers are not quite certain because of the undecided action of railroad companies about rates.

IT appears that General McCook, U. S. A., and not ex-President Hayes, sang "The Red, White and Blue" and "The Flag of the Constellation" on the Grand Army day at the Chautauqua Association at Ottawa, Canada. General Mc-Cook will spend the Fourth in that city.

THE trouble in the Democratic party in South Carolina must be pretty deep when a crowd of Democrats howl at Gen. Wade Hampton, the long-time party idol, when he appears to make a speech, as was the case at Aiken one day last week. Captain Tillman seems to have the crowd as yet.

RACE prejudices may be dead in the South, but party proscription is not, as will be noted in the case of a dozen or more postmasters who have been persecuted because they are Republicans; the last and most aggravated case being that of the Florida postmaster who was arrested without a warrant, put in chains and taken to a distant town.

THE Bank of England has recently advanced the rates of interest to 4 per cent., which is always done when foreign speculation makes a call on its gold reserve. If that government would restore silver to full money power, it would not be necessary to interrupt business for the sole purpose of defending a store of gold in the Bank of England.

It is passing strange that the "historical resemblance" between the auc tioning off of Rome by the Pretorian Guard and the sale of Ohio to Brice by a Democratic Legislature, and the sale of Louisiana to the lottery by a Democratic Legislature, did not occur to that eminent divine, Bishop Henry C. Potter. Apparently, Democracy covers a multitude of sins in mugwump eyes.

Mr. CLEVELAND, who is a gentleman of abundant leisure, will not accept an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument of the man who, as second on the ticket with him when elected, did much to reconcile the old Democracy to vote for him. Mr. Cleveland detests a crowd, even a Democratic crowd, preferring the select company of wealthy mugwumps, blue-fishing in Massachusetts.

IT is announced that an English syndicate has purchased the Roach ship-building-works for about \$3,000,000-which would indicate that British capital finds the United States a better field for shipbuilding than England. But the syndicate must make as good iron-ships as American builders, which are much better than the average British ship that our free-traders have been so anxious for Americans to purchase these many

Ir the American people consent to continuance of present apportionment and election methods for Congressmen they are either hopelessly corrupt or alarmingly indifferent to the practical overthrow of republican government. As a reading people they cannot plead ignorance, for the facts are within the reach of all. The only possible explanation that can be given for allowing the present state of things to continue is that the people have become so corrupt that they are willing to connive at great and continuing fraud, or else they have become so absorbed in the pursuit of wealth that they do not care whether republican government is maintained or

THE New York Evening Post is a paper which will not be accused of partiality for the administration or for any person connected with it, yet the Post sometimes draws the line against charges which cannot be sustained and attacks which are utterly groundless. It does this in regard to the recent charges against Pension Commissioner Raum. Its Washington correspondent

the matter in hand and would investigate the charges is also found to be untrue. Upon inquiry at the Interior Department it was learned that General Raum has Secretary Noble's entire confidence, and that no investigation has been considered necessary, because, in the whole period that Raum has held his present office, not a single complaint of his management has been laid before the Secretary, even in the form of an anonymous letter-a fact which is regarded as wholly incompatible with the idea that favoritism has been shown by the Commissioner in any direction. General Raum has treated the charge with silent contempt, and it is characteristic of the Democratic press that, while they drove Tanner into talking too much and then hounded him out of office, they are trying to drive the present Commissioner out of office because he will not talk at all. General Raum is right in preserving silence. His record and character give the lie to the charges against him, and his administration of the Pension Office is eminently satisfactory. He can afford to let the heathen

THE PRESIDENT AND RECIPROCITY

OF TRADE. There is reason to believe that the President and Secretary Blaine are in full accord on the subject of our commercial relations with South America, and that before the close of the present administration important measures will be consummated looking to the extension of our trade in that direction. The President is fully committed to such a policy, and has shown by public utterances, both before and since his election, that he feels a deep interest in the subject. Next to protecting our domestic trade and preserving our home market for American producers, he regards as new markets and the extension of our foreign trade. The true idea of protection is, first, the preservation of home trade and home markets, and, second, the acquisition of foreign trade and foreign markets.

The idea of extending our foreign trade with the South American states was prominent in the last campaign. General Harrison referred to it more than once in those wonderful campaign speeches which so stirred the pulse of the people, and his expressions on the subject show that it was occupying much of his thought. It was also freely discussed in the press, and there is reason to believe that it entered largely into the popular idea of protection to American industry, which was a potent factor in President Harrison's election. The protection of American industry was understood to involve also the extension of American trade.

One of the most natural and efficient means of doing this is by reciprocity treaties when favorable opportunity offers for the application of that policy. Reciprocity differs fundamentally from free trade in that while the latter would open our markets to all countries the former opens the desirable markets of other countries to us. Free trade would be a surrender while reciprocity is an acquisition. Reciprocity goes hand-inhand with protection to home industries, while free trade would destroy them. Restricted trade on the basis of reciprocity with South American states would be a very different thing from free trade on the basis of commercial slavery to Great Britain.

That President Harrison is still favorably disposed to reciprocity of trade with the South American states is apparent from his recent letter transmitting Mr. Blaine's letter on the subject. The President's letter was mutilated by telegraph. This is what he said:

It has been so often and so persistently

stated that our tariff laws offered an insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin-American na-tions that I deem it proper to call especial attention to the fact that more than 87 per cent. of the products of those nations sent to our ports are now admitted free. If sugar is placed upon the free list, practically every important article exported from those states will be given untaxed access difficulty in the way of negotiating profitable reciprocity treaties is that we have given freely so much that would have had value in the mutual concessions which such treaties imply. I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages which the products of these near and friendly states enjoy in our markets—though are not, by law, exclusive— with other considerations, favorably dispose them to adopt such measures. by treaty or otherwise, as will tend to equalize and greatly enlarge our mutual exchanges. It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor, in order to gain access to the South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of established and steam communication, and of convenient methods of money exchanges. There can be no doubt, I think, that, with these facilities well established, and with a rebate of duties upon raw materials used in the manufacture of goods for export, our merchants will be able to compete in the ports of the Latin-American nations with those of any other country. If, after Congress shall have acted upon pending tariff legislation, it appear that, under the general treaty-making power, or under any special powers given by law, our trade with the states represented in the conference can be enlarged, upon a basis of mutual advantage,

it will be promptly done. A careful reading of this letter will show that, without attempting to force or urge any distinct policy on Congress, it plainly favors discriminating reciprocity of trade with certain countries. Without making any surrender of principle or yielding an iota as to the importance, necessity and benefits of protection, it suggests that valuable results for American trade may also be obtained in certain cases by reciprocity. The President would not tolerate the idea of cheapening American labor and lowering wages in order to gain access to foreign markets, but he sees no impropriety in attempting to do so by special agreement with particular countries. He would not give something for nothing, nor allow any country to have free access to our markets without exacting a full equivalent. To this end he suggests, what is plainly right, that tariff legislation ought not to close the door against reciprocity, nor block the way against negotiating such treaties. The last sentence of the President's letter plainly states the intention of the administration to attempt the negotiation of such treaties, unless Congress shall render it impossi-

everyone of them is good for a trick. It is to be hoped that Congress will either give the administration special power to negotiate reciprocity treaties, or, at least, leave the way open for it under the general treaty-making power.

THE STAGE OF INCOHERENCY.

The Louisville Courier-Journalis mor than unhappy over the prospect of the passage of the federal election bill, and appears to have reached that advanced stage of demoralization to which the term incoherency best applies. Here i in example:

The negro is an unqualified voter. H tnows and cares nothing about the nature of the franchise. All he thinks about is its current market value. He cannot be qualified by machinery. The only effect of this attempt to toss him in a hopper and to manufacture Republican votes out of him will be wide-spread disaster. It is a direct invitation to race war, and a race war will

surely follow it. The Courier-Journal is edited by tha candid gentleman, Mr. Watterson, who remarked within two or three years that no intelligent man in the South would do himself the injustice to deny that the votes of colored men were not counted in close districts in that section, or words to that effect. His paper now asserts that all the colored voter thinks about "is the current market value" of his vote. If this assertion is true, either he does not vote because the candidates will not establish a market value, or the managers of the controlling element close districts find it a more satisfactory financial transaction to prevent his voting than to change his vote after he has deposited it. Or, taking another view of this complicated statement, he is not permitted to vote because he is "an unqualified voter," and any attempt to insure him the right to vote will end in disaster, because he is unqualified. But there are other unonly less important the acquisition of qualified voters in the country. large cities have thousands of men who are allowed to vote, but who cannot read their ballots and have not even the remotest idea of our institutions. In half the States a man who can neither read nor speak the American language, nor even read the language which he speaks, can vote it some boss has taken him to a court and put him through the farce of making a declaration of a purpose to become a citizen of the United States. He is certainly an unqualified voter, and there are so many of them in New York city that it is a doubtful State. But no threat of widespread disaster is made because these men vote; and then, the proposition to pass a law which will restore suffrage to the colored man in the South, which the C. J. here tacitly concedes to have been taken from him, "is a direct invitation to race war, and a race war will surely follow." If the negro voter is purchasable, why should there be a "race war," if his vote can be purchased by Deniocratic managers? If this is a slander, and the colored voter is not purchasable, is there to be a "race war" because Congress undertakes, in a constitutional manner, to secure who obtain the right of suffrage under a law which is designed to have their votes received and honestly counted, but the Democrats, who, if the C. J. is authorized to speak for them, threaten violence to defeat the Constitution and the laws designed to give it force. In its condition of incoherency, the C. J. concedes that the colored voter is denied his constitutional right of suffrage by Southern Democrats and proclaims that if a law is passed to enforce the highest constitutional right of the citizen, Southern Democrats will inaugurate a "race war." The C. J. is going too far when it threatens to resist the enforcement of federal laws, and when it recovers from

THE ALLIANCE IN THE SOUTH.

its attack of incoherency it will see its

error. At the same time, while such

threats may incite the vicious negro-

hater to violence and murder, they

frighten no one and will not deter Con-

gress from passing a law designed to

insure fair congressional elections North

as well as South.

The people of South Carolina and Georgia have not seen so hot political times for years as they are now having. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, after calling attention to the fact that it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party in the South to call ex-confederate leaders to fill the offices of honor and trust within its gift, says:

But all this seems to be changed, and a new and powerful factor has arisen within the Democratic party. We did not believe that we would ever live to hear a South Carolina andience howling down the gal-lant General Bratton, For shame, that such a thing could have taken place in any Southern State. In South Carolina the generals are standing up squarely for the customs of the organized Democracy. In

Georgia the generals are running at the head of the Alliance, with the sub-treasury scheme as their platform of principles. In the same issue it gives a report of a meeting in a South Carolina town where Capt. Ben Tillman, who has been assailing the present rule in that State, met two leading Democrats, representing the old regime. The report shows that the people were with Tillman, and listened with impatient jeers to the speeches of General Bratton and Attorney-general Earle, but filled the air with their hats and their cheers when it came Tillman's turn to talk. When Tillman denounced the present rule as an aristocracy and a corrupt coterie, the crowd went nearly wild in approval. These gentlemen are stumping the State for delegates to the Democratic State convention, and a very warm time they are having of it. It is the ruling element against a lot of younger men, who seem to have the farmers with them. The Charleston News and Courier is devoting itself to a bitter warfare upon Tillman, and pursuing a course which will make it impossible to support him in the event of his nomination. That it is very much frightened over the situation there can be no doubt. As intimated in the paragraph quoted, the Democratic leaders in Georgia are pursuing a different policy. There are several candidates for Governor, each of whom has attached himself to the Al-

have declared against this policy, which, it is predicted, will lead to their defeat. The Atlanta Constitution has been collecting statistics to show that the farmers of Georgia have been making wonderful progress during the past five years, and shows, county by county, what has been gained, calling attention to the results in a double-leaded editorial. It shows that of two thousand farmers of whom inquiry has been made, two-thirds have added 30 per cent. to their property, while one-third have lost 16 per cent., and that the most of them "have set failure and distress behind them.' In the contests in both States it is evi dent that the leaders are using the old sectional issue to repress the risings of the Alliance, and are appealing to the Southern people to "stand for principles, and for men who are willing to offer their lives in defense of Southern rights,' to quote the words of the Augusta Chron icle. Nevertheless the old leaders are having a very uncomfortable time of it particularly in South Carolina.

A JUSTICE'S CURIOUS TESTIMONY. That is rather curious testimony of fered by a justice of the peace in the Smeltzer-Ladd case at Muncie. Hearing that Ladd had been engaged in riotous proceedings, he seized his revolver and ran out, calling upon several men, Smeltzer among them, to help him arrest the negro. These men were al ready in pursuit of Ladd, and were themselves rioters, but by way of making everything "legal," the justice deputized them as his assistants as he ran across a field. Then the pursuers shot at the fugitive until they had used all their cartridges, when, fearing that the victim had a revolver, they went back to town, having suddenly lost their zeal for keeping the peace. It is not generally understood that it is one of the duties of a justice to go out in the streets and arrest law-breakers, and there are formalities in regard to deputizing citizens to act as officials which this justice in his haste did not observe. As Ladd afterward died of a shot from one of the revolvers, a rendering of the law which will make his pursuit and shooting a lawful proceeding will prove highly convenient to the persons concerned, but to the outside observer wh is not afraid of the penitentiary and who does not thoroughly comprehend the law's mysteries, such ruling will ap pear a trifle irregular.

PROF. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, Writing in the Irish World, says:

That the whole Democratic party in the Senate, with the exception of Messrs. Mc-Pherson, Gray and Wilsou, have gone over to the advocacy of unlimited silver, must be cheerful news to Mr. Cleveland. It involves nothing less than putting into the next national platform of the party a declaration to which he will not be able to subscribe, and it thus disqualifies him from being again its candidate for the presidency.

That does not follow. There is nothing in the nature of things to prevent Democrats from supporting a candidate who spits upon the party platform, or to prevent Mr. Cleveland from accepting to him the right of suffrage conferred | nomination on a free-silver-coinage platby the Constitution? Who will instigated form. When he comes to read up on the the "race war?" Not the colored men, question he may conveniently discover that he has been mistaken.

> It is very bard for an Englishman to get an intelligent conception of our Constitution and administration. The Leeds Mercury of recent date says:

> If Mr. Blame were to be so misguided as to dispatch war vessels, with instructions to repeat the violations of the British flag perpetrated in the Behring sea within the last three years, it would be necessary that a British man-of-war should be dispatched to protect British sealers from such out

The editor evidently thinks our Secre tary of State is a Prime Minister with very large powers. Under our Constitution a Cabinet officer does not dis patch war vessels or issue orders concerning international matters without the authority of the President.

WORD comes from South Carolina that if Tillman is defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor a demand will be made for him to run as an independent, one Democratic club having led in the movement. The Colored Farmers' Alliances have tendered political assistance to the white alliances, and General Stackhouse, in accepting the proffer, says that if the colored alliances are honest in this, "the negro is approaching his second emancipation."

Chauncey Depew's Improved Nose, The mystery that surrounded Chauncey Depew's illness at Chicago when he went to open the world's fair meeting is at last cleared up. There was talk about a lingering attack of the grip, and editors who are themselves accustomed to labor sixteen hours a day for 365 days in the year solemnly warned Mr. Depew that he was reaping the effects of overwork. But it was neither the grip nor overwork that was the trouble. Mr. Depew explains the trouble himself in a letter explaining his absence from the commencement ceremonies of an Eastern college which he had promised to attend. Mr Depew has a powerful voice, but it appears that he was suddenly seized with a fear that he could not make himself heard in the Chicago Auditorium. He mentioned this doubt to a specialist, and that gentleman promptly assured him that all he needed to make him the king of orators was to have his nose reamed out. This, the surgeon explained, was the making of an opening in the cartilage of the nose between the nostrils, and was a simple and painless operation. The temptation was great, Mr. Depew succumbed, and his nose was reamed out just twenty-four hours before he left for Chicago. The trip to that city was hot and dusty, the open wound became irritated, and before the time came for the Auditorium speech to be delivered the orator had incipient blood poisoning and was in the hands of half a dozen doctors. The symptoms were alarming, and radical measures were resorted to to counteract the poison. The crisis was reached only an hour or two before the time for the meeting, but, to the horror of his physicians, Mr. Depew arose and insisted upon carrying out his part of the programme. This he did, and returned to his bed, where he remained until danger was over. He then returned to New York, where the troubie broke out afresh, and he has been under medical treatment ever since. That he is in a fair way to complete recovery is proved by the fact that he has reached a point where he can joke about the matter, but it

that such a proceeding by any one than the great and genial Chauncey would sayor strongly of personal vanity.

After Graduation-What?

For the benefit of this year's crop of col-

lege graduates the Philadelphia Press re-

cently asked the opinion of a number of

distinguished and successful men as to the

best course for a young man to pursue after

graduation. As a matter of course, most of

the replies were rather non-committal as to the actual business or profession offering the best openings, the bulk of the advice being of a general character and adapted to all cases. Gen. Ben Butler, however, was explicit. Law, he says, is overstocked. though there is plenty of room at the top. The inclinations of the graduate must determine as to the ministry. If a graduate has a taste for the physical sciences, patience and a good address, let him enter the medical profession. "But," says the General, "if he has at all a turn for mathematics let him study civil engineering, including hydraulic and mining engineering, as a profession. That is the great field now open to young men. It requires hard work, but everything else that is going to be successful requires hard work. If I had a son who had just graduated from college, and had at all a mathematical mind, I should put him into that profession as the best hope for his future.' The new old Congressman, Richard Vaux advises young men to have faith in God, to use their brains and learn to think. Excellent advice but hardly of immediate value to the youth who must earn his bread and butter, no matter what the extent of his faith or brains. Charles H. Taylor urges them to discard kid gloves and canes and take the first opening they can get in the line of their special tastes if possible, if not, in other directions. He also quotes Artemus Ward's advice to the man who wanted to know what to do in case of emergency. It was, "Rise up and cave in the emergency's head." John Wanamaker would be governed by circumstances in determining the business or career of a young man. Abram S. Hewitt says that when he was a graduate he took advantage of the first opportunity for honorable employment and did his best to perform the work to the satisfaction of his employer. He knows no other rule for the guidance of a young man than to work diligently, tell the truth and avoid indulgence in dissipation of any kind, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors. Richard Watson Gilder beseeches the young man not to be a coward, but whatever may be his work, to maintain his moral convictions at all hazards. It is possible that Gilder touches closer upon the weakness of the average graduate than any other, since it too often happens that he is possessed of a false pride that forbids him to engage in work that he fancies i below his dignity or the level of his abilities. Education is not wasted, though its possessor engage in other than intellectual pursuits, even in manual labor, and it not a shame but a credit to the boy who does bravely and well that which comes to his hand, even though it be labor not of the highest grade. That all honest labor is honorable is a lesson that young people are often slow to learn. PEOPLE who are wondering why Messrs.

Gompers and Powderly, the great labor eaders, should have fallen out, should bear in mind the similar fact that two newspapers of the same political faith can never dwell in harmony in the same city. It's the old story of "two bites at the same It is noticeable that all "holiness con-

ventions" are held in midsummer. This arrangement is probably made on the theory that any man or woman who can maintain a holy frame of mind with the thermometer at 96° in the shade is sinproof for the rest of the year.

THE papers are talking about Congressman Vaux's "maiden speech" in the House. Considering that Vaux is not far short of eighty years of age the word "maiden" in this connection seems a misuse of language.

IF Chicago's census enumeration had fallen short of a million the row and riot up there would have been of a kind to make the St. Paul-Minneapolis affair appear like a gentle summer breeze.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is meant by free coinage! and who privilege does it give the bullion-owners! How much population does a Territory have to have before it is entitled to admission! A SUBSCRIBER. We answered the free-coinage question

recently, but as your question raises point we will answer it agair. Technically, free coinage means the conversion of gold or silver bullion into coin without expense to the owner. In old English law the government charge for coining money was called seigniorage, and constituted quite a considerable revenue. It corresponds, in a general way, to the toll which a miller takes for converting wheat into flour. Strictly speaking, therefore, free coinage would be the conversion of silver bullion into coin without cost to the owner. But as now used it means coining the silver for nothing and giving the owner silver dollars for his bullion without reference to the market price of silver. Last year the government went into the bullion market and bought \$17,210,000 worth of silver, which it converted into \$24,000,000 worth of standard silver dollars. The government pocketed the difference of \$6,800,000, which stands for the difference between the market value and the coin value of silver. Under free coinage the bullion-owners, instead of the government, would pocket this difference. 2. There is no specified population requi-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will you please give me the name of the poe

"The water lapping on the crag, And the long ripple washing in the reeds."

The lines are found in Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur." in the scene where the dying Arthur bids Sir Bedivere cast the sword Excalibur into the lake.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. A LONDON firm has notified Stanley that

it has named a brand of sausages in his CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS, an Adrian.

Mich., photographer, is able to converse fluently in twenty languages. THE German Emperor will give no more jewelry to those whom he wishes to honor,

but photographs of himself, with his autograph, framed in silver or gold. THE Pope has authorized the drawings

for his own sarcophagus for the Church of

St. Giovanni, to be erected three years after

his death. It will be of Italian prophyry, and cost \$25,000. LORD ABERDEEN created a great deal of excitement in London recently by driving up to the door of his club in a milk-wagon. He had been unable to obtain a carriage, and rather than walk he had chartered that

GEORGE WESTINHOUSE does not put on the air-brakes in the matter of expenditures on his new cottage at Lenox, Mass. The has investigated the charges and finds ble by giving everything away in adthat they have no foundation. The statement that Secretary Noble had taken throwing away our trump cards when of the members of the present House on his new cottage at Lenox, Mass. The cottage is being built entirely of marble, and already over \$500,000 has been expended to make the members of t

is now being erected in which the electriclight plant will be housed. Eighty men are kept constantly employed.

GEORGE W. DELAMATER, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a native of Meadville, a graduate of Harvard Law School, and ferry years of age. Louis A. Watres, candidate for Lieutenant-governor, started in life as a coalpicker, but has since achieved success in various business enterprises and at the

law. He is thirty-nine years old. Pox's "Raven" has found a counterpart at Gainesville, Fla., where a monster owl has taken up his abode in the residence of Dr. Phillips, where he called very early one morning and perched himself on top of the frame of a picture hanging on the wall. He looked wise and said nothing except when poked with a stick. At last accounts he still remained a guest of the fam-

THE trousseau of the Archduchess Marie Valerie of Austria is now on exhibition, and occupies no less than four so-called "saloons" in the imperial palace, while a fifth is crowded with wedding gifts, over which sentinels stand constantly on guard. There is a gorgeous display of jewelry, including three magnificent diadems, splendid laces, gold and silver plate, and a limitless profusion of costly gifts of all kinds. "It may come to pass," said a British

lecturer lately, "that some African may, in

centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West In-

dies, and were improved off the face of the land." Such fears are real enough. In 1658 there were in those islands 4,500 Europeans to 1,500 Africans. In 1800 the numbers were 30,000 Europeans and 300,000 Africans. In the last census the figures were 14,453 Europeans, 109,946 colored, or mulattoes, 444,186 Africans, and 12,240 Asiatics. An English officer who recently traveled on the public service says that he sent in in his account of traveling expenses the en-try, "Porter, 1 shilling." His accounts were returned, with the remark that porter could not be allowed, but that if the entry were intended for the conveyance of lug-gage it should be noted as porterage. The alteration was duly made, and a query added as to whether a cab should not be en-tered as "cabbage." The reply was that "correspondence on this subject must

THE STATE PRESS.

cease."

Its Editors Keep Sharp Watch on Current

Lafayette Courier: Indianapolis is the proper place for the holding of all State conventions, and the periodical agitation

to go somewhere else is frivolous. Decatur Journal: A federal election law cannot possibly cause fraudulent voting or prevent honest voting, and therefore no valid objection can be made to it.

Marion Chronicle: If you want to throw the average Democratic politician into hysterics just threaten to protect the sanc-tity of his ballot with a federal safeguard. Rushville Graphic. The State debt in-creasing at the rate of a half million dolars every year is a serious question that

Madison Courier: Workingmen would do themselves honor every where if they would kick out every walking delegate and Anarchist as the strikers in New York bounced Herr Most the other night.

the voters will have to confront at the next

Muncie Times: The State debt grows under the Democratic financial policy like a Jonah's gourd, but the Democratic "reform" editors are not burdening their columns with this useful information to tax-

Plainfield Progress: If ever the time comes when a service pension will be proper (as it probably will) it will be when all the remaining soldiers are so old that it can be fairly presumed that they are all feeble and disabled. South Bend Tribune: The Democratic

papers are greatly worried just now over what President Harrison intends to do. In his own language he intends to do his duty by the people of the whole country regardless of how it may affect his political Owen County Journal: The agents of

foreign importers still join in the hue and cry against discrimination in favorof home industries, but the sound common sense of the American people will not allow them to be misled by the sophistries of free-trade

Rushville Republican: No honest community nor any honest party men can properly complain of a stringent election law, so long as its provisions apply to all alike and do not deprive any man of his right to vote, and protect him in the exer-

Anderson Herald: The efforts of the Democratic politicians and press to have the public believe that Pension Commissioner Raum has been convicted of some ind of official malfeasance are not making headway. In the meantime General Raum goes right along attending to his business. Kokomo Gazette Tribune: The proposed

law only requires that in national elections Democrats must be honest. This is as little as the country can afford to de-mand, and the Republican party will have failed of its duty if it does not accomplish the enactment of the federal elec-

Albion New Era: Local option in regard to the liquor traffic is the doctrine of the Republican party of Indiana, and should be adhered to steadily in the resolutions dopted by every convention in the State. until the party is successful in securing the State Legislature, and then it should become a law of the State. Liberty Herald: We advocated the resoration of the "dollar of the daddies" and

its liberal coinage: we are in favor of silver and gold as money, and the two metals being coined into the same until the land overflows with such money; but we are in favor of putting more silver in the silver dollar if its coinage is made free. Steuben Republican: President Harrison

has vetoed no pension bills, but he is not at all backward in the use of the veto power to prevent useless or extravagant expenditure of public money. Every one of his vetoes so far has been in the interest of national economy and good government, and this is admitted on all hands. New Albany Tribune: It is sufficient rea-

son for the passage of a national election law that it is needed for the purity of elections and the freedom of the ballot, and it is sufficient reply to everything said against it that it is opposed only by those who have profited by election frauds and coercion and hope still further to profit there-Hartford City Times: To the splendid

will be due the correctness of the present census. In nine cases out of ten the enumerator has to see the woman of the house to get his "list" answered. Especially is this true in obtaining family statistics. The average man is dumber than an oysten about such matters. Muncie Times: Senator Carlisle thinks

the federal election law will pass and that it can be made odious by its enforcement in every congressional district in this country. The Senator is wrong. The enforcement of the law in every part of the country would meet with the entire approval of the people, who want honest elections, even at an expense of \$2,000,000 a

Shelby Republican: The organs of the misnamed Democratic party can jabber about the proposed election bill to their hearts' content, and denounce it as much as they will, it does not change the fact that the intent and effect of the law are to secure fair elections and honest counts-something that has not been known at the South at any general election for

Muncie Times: A careful perusal of the new pension bill will convince any one that it is the best measure yet passed for the relief of the veterans who are unable to support themselves by manual labor, and who have heretofore been unable to obtain their just rights from the government. If not all the recognition that was desired it will afford relief to thousands of worthy men, in which everybody will re-

Wabash Plain Dealer: There is grim hunor in the comments of the Southern newspapers that many of the colored people are not being counted by the enumerators. The Bourbons want every black man, woman and child reported in the census, because it is on this enumeration the congressional apportionment is based; but when it comes to voting, the Africans who approach the